

GRAND JURY MAY ASK MINISTER TO GIVE FACTS

Petersburg Authorities Deny McAlister Charge as to Celebrating "Wet" Victory

NO BEER SENT TO DIVES, THEY SAY

Superintendent Richardson, Defending Mrs. Curtis, Admits Evangelist Stuart Was Bitter and Unwise—Anti-Saloon Field Day Services Open Richmond Fight.

VIGOROUS denial came from Petersburg last night from both saloon and anti-saloon sources to statements made by Rev. J. D. McAlister, field secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, in an address at Grove Avenue Church yesterday morning, to the effect that brewery wagons delivered beer at questionable resorts in Petersburg on the night of the election, and that men and women made merry in dives over the victory of the wets, the Commonwealth's Attorney of Petersburg, himself a prohibition worker, and the Chief of Police saying there was absolutely no evidence to substantiate the charge. Mr. McAlister may be called on to produce evidence of his statement before the grand jury.

Mr. McAlister warmly defended the imported speakers in the Petersburg campaign, denying emphatically that either Mrs. Nannie Curtis or Evangelist George Stuart had told improper or vulgar anecdotes in their addresses. Mr. McAlister in his sermon, however, made several allusions to the under-world which produced distinct sensation in a mixed congregation.

Cannot Defend Stuart.

At another of the field day services District Superintendent E. J. Richardson, speaking at Pine Street Church last night, said there were portions of Evangelist Stuart's address last Monday night which he could not defend, but he did not believe that Mrs. Curtis had mentioned vulgar incidents to men only.

Mr. McAlister's statement that the business men and others of Petersburg who opposed prohibition had allied themselves with the lowest element of the city, and his unvarnished account of the celebration of the success of the wets has created sharp resentment in Petersburg, and brought prompt and emphatic denial from the Chief of Police. In a statement to the Times-Dispatch last night, directly contradicting Mr. McAlister, denying flatly that any intoxicating liquors or beer were sold or delivered in Petersburg on the night of the election, and denying further that there had been any demonstration in any section of the city by the victors or by any one on Thursday night. Members of the business men's committee were quick to reply to the charge, and yesterday afternoon secured positive denials from the brewers that any of them had sold or delivered beer to any one on election day.

Commonwealth's Attorney Richard H. Mann, of Petersburg, himself an active worker for the prohibition cause during the campaign, made the positive statement last night that he knew of no violation of law or morals following the election, and that only good feeling had prevailed. He added that could proof be produced of the allegations made by Mr. McAlister the matter would go before the grand jury for investigation.

Open Richmond Campaign.

Undisturbed by the defeat at Petersburg last Thursday, and the crushing rebuke administered to his methods by that city, active workers for the Anti-Saloon League of Virginia opened the campaign in Richmond yesterday. Speakers for the league occupying a number of the Baptist pulpits.

Rev. J. D. McAlister, field secretary, was the speaker at Grove Avenue Church, his comments on the Petersburg campaign before that congregation being highly derogatory. He denied emphatically, reports sent out from Petersburg as to the work of Evangelist George Stuart, and said that before a Richmond audience which had heard Mrs. Nannie Curtis it was not necessary to defend her from the charge of telling indecent and vulgar anecdotes before audiences "of men only." Nevertheless, in the course of his address, before a mixed congregation, in which there were a large number of young people from the Sunday-school, Mr. McAlister made allusions and statements which could not be printed in this paper, and which caused a blush of shame to go round the congregation, leaving in an irreverent titter on the back benches.

An Open Pulpit.

Rev. W. C. James, pastor of the church, briefly introduced the speaker. He said it had become the custom in many Northern churches to open Christian pulpits to discussion of economic questions, and that in many places the pulpit had become the forum for addresses on the tariff, house sanitation, anti-tuberculosis and a great variety of other topics. Mr. James said he had no means gone this far, but that he had always been willing to open his pulpit for a discussion of temperance, and to workers in such an important cause for the protection of mankind. Mr. McAlister's main address was evidently a well prepared argument for the activity of the church in the cause, not of temperance, but of prohibition, and in it there was little reference to local conditions, save in the concluding paragraph, evidently inserted in view of the defeat in Petersburg. In vigorous terms he pictured the church militant and argued that the cause of prohibition was one which demanded the whole force of Christian manhood, that the State and its citizens might no longer put their approval on the sale of liquor through legalizing the traffic.

The Anti-Saloon League, he stated, (Continued on Last Page, Column 2.)

RACE FEELING STRONG

That May Prove Stumbling Block in Strike Negotiations.

ATLANTA, GA., May 30.—Officials of the Georgia Railroad and of the Brotherhood of Firemen spent nearly the entire day in conference over those points in the strike agreement which remain to be settled.

Commissioner Neill, Chairman Knapp and Second Assistant Postmaster-General Stuart were present. It seems very likely that the disputed questions will go to a board of arbitration working out the details of the settlement.

The big stumbling block in the path of settlement is the retention of the negro firemen in any capacity. There is no doubt that all other points will be adjusted to the satisfaction of the parties without arbitration.

There are several reasons why the race question is so important. The Georgia Railroad is considered a home institution. It employs Georgia men only. Its firemen and engineers and conductors, and even its brakemen, are all natives of towns and villages through which its trains run. These men have intermarried, until nearly whole communities are related.

One engineer, Commissioner Neill, said that there was not a town on his run between Atlanta and Augusta in which he did not have blood relatives. Many of the men come from old and highly respected families, and the idea of the negroes being in the yard to them is repulsive to their relatives, too, and to this feeling is attributed the strong stand taken by the entire community against the railroad.

A Probable Solution.

Should the negroes win in the final settlement of the dispute, many believe that there will be serious sentiment created against permitting the negroes to work at the yards. The feeling does not exist so strongly in the larger cities, such as Atlanta and Augusta, and it is possible that if the railroad insists upon keeping some of its older black employees and will consent to have only the younger ones of the cities named, that the problem will be solved.

The conference will be resumed tomorrow, and will be continued until an agreement is reached or it is left to arbitration. Meantime, train service on the Georgia Railroad has reached normal condition, except in the freight department, and the officials say that by Monday noon all freight trains will be moving on the old schedules.

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The voyage began under rather unfavorable conditions. There was a lowering sky, rain clouds and a strong wind when the airship left the floating hall shortly after 9 o'clock last night. The wind shifted to a gale, much to the count's chagrin, as they were accustomed to night flights, and when the great ship took the air at 9:42, there was not a cheer to speed her on her way. The ship ascended directly for a few hundred feet, and passing over the town of Friedrichshafen, proceeded northward.

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PRaises the Negroes

John Temple Graves Declares Them Wiser Than Suffragettes.

NEW YORK, May 30.—John Temple Graves, formerly of Georgia, politician and newspaper editor, praised the negro to-day in an address at Carnegie Hall at an educational rally for the benefit of the negroes struggling against the institution of Atlanta. Mr. Graves thinks the negroes are showing more wisdom than the white suffragettes in their efforts to uplift the negro race through education. He also commended the negroes for their resistance to the tactics of the white suffragettes, and said that the negroes have resorted to no violence in connection with the recent strike in Georgia. It is an evidence of the negroes' wisdom, he said, that they are acting wiser in their efforts to uplift the negro race through education, than the white suffragettes, who are resorting to force. The negroes stand a good show to win and are fighting a good fight, he said. He said that the negroes have resorted to no violence in connection with the recent strike in Georgia. It is an evidence of the negroes' wisdom, he said, that they are acting wiser in their efforts to uplift the negro race through education, than the white suffragettes, who are resorting to force. The negroes stand a good show to win and are fighting a good fight, he said.

After his words of praise for the negroes, Mr. Graves hastened to retort to all allusions toward anything like racial equality.

HUSBAND UNDER ARREST

His Story of Wife's Death Not Believed by Officers.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Mrs. Nora Clemenson, twenty-five years old, was found dead in bed of chloroform poisoning to-day, and her husband, Dr. Theodore Clemenson, was arrested on the charge of murdering her. The body by itself, and said that he was suffering the effects of chloroform, is held by the police. According to the Clemenson, his wife died this morning violently ill. His wife was dead.

Dr. Clemenson insists that he and his wife were together in their room at the time of her death. He told the police that money, spoons and jewelry were missing. An investigation disclosed the jewels mentioned by the doctor. The local authorities, who had been waiting for the count, were informed of the airship's approach, and so informed the Emperor and princes. Orders were given to prepare a space in the Tempelhof field. Virtually the entire population of the capital swarmed to the Tempelhof field, and the report on the subject as "impenetrable."

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FINLEY DENIES IT

He Declares That No Sale of Blumenthal Dranch Has Been Made.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—President W. W. Finley, of the Southern Railway, to-night authorized a denial of the report that the Blumenthal branch of the Southern had been purchased by Senator Stephen B. Elkins and John R. McLean to be used as an electric line.

No such sale has been made, said Mr. Finley, "nor is any deal pending looking to the sale of the road. It is true that some time in the future, possibly, a sale may be made, touching upon the proposition to buy the line, but the matter has not gone beyond that stage."

The Blumenthal branch, extends from this city to Blumenthal, Va.

MRS. GRAVES DEAD

Widow of Railway Builder Laid to Rest.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Mrs. Margaret J. Plant Graves, widow of Henry B. Plant, founder of system of railroads, died here to-day from arterio-sclerosis. She had been ill for more than a year. Mrs. Plant died in 1899 and her husband died in 1904. There was a contest over the Plant will, which the widow finally won, and by her death today she leaves a fortune estimated at \$8,000,000. Her husband and two nephews survive her. Mrs. Plant was well known for her charitable work. One of her chief donations to this city is the Margaret J. Plant Pavilion at St. Luke's Hospital, which cost \$500,000. She gave liberally to the Catholic Church, of which she was a member.

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Early in the morning the people of Treuchlingen, a small city in Central Bavaria, were awakened by the noise of the propellers of the airship, which was passing slowly at a low altitude. The count here dropped out a card, divulging his intention to proceed farther north. His arrival an hour and a half later at Nuremberg, of greatest surprise to thousands of pleasure-seekers preparing for holiday excursions. The ship maneuvered over the city, and the card was thrown out, stating that a great amount of water and benzine had been at Lake Constance, and that the count was waiting to replenish the water supply. This, however, was not carried out.

Makes No Landing.

Count Zeppelin continued toward Berlin, passing over several towns at a low altitude amid the cheers of the populace, until he reached the frontiers of Saxony, where the airship was headed straight for Leipzig. Indications were that it would make a landing there, but the count, who had been waiting for several hours in the street and open spaces to greet him.

Instead of landing the count put his craft through a series of manoeuvres, coming at times close to the tops of houses and over the heads of the crowd. He then went on, everybody's surprise, the airship turned again and sailed to the south.

Meantime the military authorities at Berlin were without advice as to the count's plans. The local authorities, who had been waiting for the count, were informed of the airship's approach, and so informed the Emperor and princes. Orders were given to prepare a space in the Tempelhof field. Virtually the entire population of the capital swarmed to the Tempelhof field, and the report on the subject as "impenetrable."

The ambassador said that in December last the American ambassador at Berlin had visited the German government for data on the cost of production of Germany of various articles of manufacture, which was declined by the Committee on Ways and Means.

Thereupon the German government, for the sole purpose of complying with the wish of the United States, had as much information compiled as the Chambers of Commerce of Commerce, the German Chambers of Commerce, and other countries, have an official character.

TORNADO'S HORROR SELDOM EQUALED

Sunday Storm Strikes Zephyr, Leaving Path of Death and Destruction.

32 KNOWN TO BE DEAD AND SCORES INJURED

Fifty Houses Demolished, While Flames Add to People's Terror. Body of Child Carried Two Miles by Wind—Victims Horribly Mutilated.

BROWNWOOD, TEX., May 30.—A tornado of great fury struck the little village of Zephyr, in the western portion of Brown county, at 1 o'clock Sunday morning and left a path of death and destruction seldom paralleled. The death list has reached a total of thirty-two and the number of seriously and fatally wounded will reach fifty. A score are more or less injured.

The dead:

T. T. Cahler, county attorney for Brownwood.

Mrs. T. T. Cahler and two sons, eighteen years old, and infant daughter.

Mrs. Artie Hart, thirty-seven years old, and son, Robert, six years old, of Zephyr.

Miss Gerie Huston, twenty-five, of Zephyr.

Gibbs Cloyer, two-year-old son of Professor Cloyer, of Zephyr.

Oscar Ware, forty-five, of Zephyr, and two sons, Harry and Frank.

Miss Jessie Ware, fifteen, of Zephyr.

W. G. Simmons, wife and two children.

Miss Beattie, twenty-four, and West, twelve, of Zephyr.

B. F. Brown and wife, of Zephyr.

W. A. Ramsey, fifty, and son, Ollie, thirteen, of Zephyr.

C. M. Carter, forty, and wife, thirty-five, of Zephyr, and three-year-old infant, of Zephyr.

Captain Collins, thirty, of Zephyr.

Harry Campbell, three, of Zephyr.

The town of Zephyr, the children of Mrs. Bob Campbell.

The injured.

Professor Skinner, bruised and injured internally.

Mrs. Skinner and four children, painful injuries.

Mrs. Professor Cloyer, crushed body.

Mrs. D. Cahler, serious cuts about neck, limbs, shock.

Mrs. Oscar Ware, bruised and internal injuries.

Infant child of Mrs. Oscar Ware, crushed, fatally.

W. H. Hicks, cut about body, shock.

Mrs. W. H. Hicks, ribs broken, badly injured internally.

Carl Peterson, injured cut in neck.

Dr. W. S. Wrenn, limbs broken and ribs crushed, very serious.

Mrs. Wrenn, cut and bruised.

Mrs. Bob Campbell, badly cut about head.

Bertha and Bertha Campbell, children of Mrs. Bob Campbell, bruised and injured internally.

Carl Peterson, legs broken, internally injured.

T. J. Hanks's two-year-old daughter, leg cut off, probably fatal.

Mrs. Cloyer, wife of teacher in Zephyr school, limb broken, internal injuries.

Others, to a total of seventy-four, have minor hurts.

Cute Miss Swath.

The storm formed half a mile southwest of Zephyr and swept down upon the village, cutting a wide swath through the residence and business district.

Nearly fifty houses were entirely demolished. Lightning struck a lumber yard and started a conflagration which destroyed an entire business block. No effort was made to light the fire, as the care of the dead and wounded victims demanded all attention.

A section hand rode a handcar to Brownwood and spread the alarm. In two hours the Santa Fe road was speeding a special train to the scene of the storm with nine surgeons and a score of Brownwood physicians.

Hundreds of persons directly in the storm's path saved themselves by taking refuge in stone cellars. More than a dozen bodies were horribly mutilated.

County Clerk Thad Cahler, his wife and two children, who had gone to Zephyr to spend the night, were killed. The big stone school building and two churches were swept from the face of the earth. By daylight sixteen surgeons were working on the wounded.

Brownwood hurried her second relief train at noon to-day, loaded with provisions, clothing and necessary articles and forty nurses.

To-night three persons are still unaccounted for. Two children were found dead late this afternoon, two hours after the storm. They have been blown that distance.

A special train will leave Zephyr for Temple, carrying the more seriously injured to the hospital there.

Its Ruler Terrified.

The storm's path was wide and swept the earth for only a short distance, probably less than a mile. Its fury is considered the most terrific of any tornado ever experienced in this section.

J. L. Clineham, C. E. Kirkpatrick and nine surgeons, who formed the first party out of Brownwood, found a desolate scene awaiting them.

The hillsides at Zephyr were covered with debris of all kinds and bodies of dead animals and human beings. The ruins were dimly lighted by the burning buildings and the cries of the wounded rose above the sound of the elements which threatened a second storm. A dog roaming through the debris-strewn streets was killed while attempting to devour the body of an infant. Bodies were found twisted about trees and in every conceivable shape. People walked the streets almost naked, crying for their loved ones. Residences which escaped the storm were turned into hospitals, where were carried the bodies of the dead and wounded.

One house collapsed on a family of seven, killing all but one. Brownwood, with splendidly organized relief work, has the situation well in hand.

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